

POT

Modern *potbecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

POTHER. *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *puteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]
1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.
Such a *potther*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoever they make a *potther*. *Hudibras.*
What a *potther* has been here with Wood and his brafs,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies paſs? *Swift.*
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potther*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*
I always ſpeak well of thee,
Thou always ſpeak'ſt ill of me;
Yet after all our noiſe and *potthers*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.
He ſuddenly unties the poke,
Which from it ſent out ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *potther*. *Drayton.*

TO POTHER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain ſeaſons
wherein thoſe things have no reliſh, only *potthers* and wears
himſelf to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

POTHERB. *n. f.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.
Sir Triftram telling us tobacco was a *pottherb*, bid the drawer
bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler, N^o 57.*
Egypt baſer than the beaſts they worſhip;
Below their *pottherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *pottherbs* afford an excel-
lent nourishment; amongſt thoſe are the cole or cabbage
kind. *Aribothnot.*
Leaves eaten raw are termed fallad; if boiled, they be-
come *pottherbs*: and ſome of thoſe plants, which are *pottherbs*
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts.*

POTHOOK. *n. f.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to faſten pots or kettles
with; alſo ill formed or crawling letters or characters.

POTION. *n. f.* [*potio*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; com-
monly a phyſical draught.
For taltes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and
neck ſhake. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The earl was by nature of ſo indifferent a taſte, that he
would ſtand in the middle of any phyſical *potion*, and after he
had licked his lips, would drink off the reſt. *Witton.*
Moſt do taſte through fond intemperate thirſt,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' expreſs reſemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into ſome brutiſh form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

POTLID. *n. f.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bot-
tom of which ſpreads about, and gives it the reſemblance
of a wooden *potlid* in country houſes. *Derham.*

POTSHERD. *n. f.* [*pot* and *ſhard*; from *ſchaerde*; properly *pot-
ſhard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potſherds* or veſſels of
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and paſs
it in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
He on the aſhes ſits, his fate deploras;
And with a *potſherd* ſcrapes the ſwelling ſores. *Sandys.*
Whence come broken *potſherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

POTTAGE. *n. f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or
decocted for food. See PORRIDGE. *Dryden.*
Jacob ſod *pottage*, and Eſau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

POTTER. *n. f.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen
veſſels.
My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakeſp.*
Some preſs the plants with ſherds of *potter's* clay. *Dryd.*
A *potter* will not have any chalk or maſt mixed with
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever
any water comes near any ſuch pots, it will ſlack and ſpoil
the ware. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
He like the *potter* in a mould has caſt
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

POTTERN-ORE. *n. f.*
An ore, which for its aptneſs to vitrify, and ſerve the pot-
ters to glaze their earthen veſſels, the miners call *pottern-
ore*. *Boyle.*

POTTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.
I learnt it in England, where they are moſt potent in
potting. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

POTTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid meaſure containing four
pints. 4

POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the
next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

POTIONS. *n. f.* [*potio*, Fr.] Potions.
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakeſp.*
The oracle of Apollo
Here ſpeaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Benj. Jonſon.*

POTVALIANT. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated with courage
by ſtrong drink.

POTULENT. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]
1. Pretty much in drink. *Diſc.*
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *n. f.* [*pocche*, Fr.]
1. A ſmall bag; a pocket.
Teſter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou ſhalt lack. *Shakeſp.*
From a girdle about his waſt, a bag or *pouch* divided into
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*
The ſpot of the veſſel, where the diſcaſe begins, gives way
to the force of the blood puſhing outwards, as to form a
pouch or cyſt. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.
To *POUCH*. *v. a.*
1. To pocket.
In January huſband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be ſowing of otes. *Tuſſer.*
2. To ſwallow.
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long
neck to reach prey, and a wide extenſive throat to *pouch*
it. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
3. To pout; to hang down the lip.

POUCHMOUTHED. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed*.] Blubberlip'd. *Ainſworth.*

POVERTY. *n. f.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.]
1. Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches.
My men are the pooreſt;
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakeſp.*
Such madneſs, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*
Theſe by their ſtrict examples taught,
How much more ſplendid virtue was than gold;
Yet ſcarce their ſwelling thirſt of fame could hide,
And boaſted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*
There is ſuch a ſtate as abſolute *poverty*, when a man is
deſtitute not only of the conveniences, but the ſimple neceſ-
ſaries of life, being diſabled from acquiring them, and de-
pending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*
2. Meannis; defect.
There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *po-
verty*, or a caſualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POULDAVIS. *n. f.* A ſort of ſail cloth. *Ainſworth.*

POULT. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.
One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' eggs, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POULTERER. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whoſe trade is to ſell
fowls ready for the cook.
If thou doſt it half ſo gravely, ſo majeſtically, hang me up
by the heels for a *poulterer's* hare. *Shakeſp.*
Several naſty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and ſh-
mongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Hicory.*

POULTICE. *n. f.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a ſoft
mollifying application.
Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt
to exale. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
If your little finger be fore, and you think a *poultice* made
of our vitals will give it eaſe, ſpeak, and it ſhall be done. *Sw.*

TO POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice
or cataplasm.

POULTICE. *n. f.* [A word uſed by *Temple*.] A poultice.
Poultices allayed pains, but drew down the humours,
making the paſſages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POULTRY. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullitrix*, Lat.] Domeſtick fowls.
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all
poultry. *L'Eſtrange.*
What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait
at table, without giving him a morſel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. f.* [*ponzone*, Italian.]
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.
As haggard hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth ſpend
To truſt the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fa. Quæſt.*
The new-diſſembld eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules purſu'd.
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Dryden.*
2. The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown
upon paper through a perforated box.

TO POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongnare*, Italian.]
1. To pierce; to perforate.
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but
pounce and raiſe their ſkin, that the painting may not be taken
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. To pour

POU

2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations.
It may be tried by incorporating copple-duſt, by *pouncing*
into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*

3. To ſeize with the pounces or talons.
POUNCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furniſhed with claws or talons.
From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounce'd*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

POUNCETBOX. *n. f.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A ſmall box perforated.
He was perſumed like a milliner,
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

POUND. *n. f.* [*pomb*, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]
1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in
averdupois of ſixteen ounces.
He that ſaid, that he had rather have a grain of fortune
than a pound of wiſdom, as to the things of this life, ſpoke
nothing but the voice of wiſdom. *Saith's Sermons.*
A pound doth conſiſt of ounces, drams, ſcruples. *Wilkins.*
Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many pounds his aſhes weigh. *Dryden.*
2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings.
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke
of Tuſcany, is not worth ſo little as an hundred thouſand
pound. *Peaſham of Antiquities.*
3. [From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an incloſure; a priſon in
which beaſts are incloſed.
I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hem'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TO POUND. *v. a.* [*punian*, Sax. whence in many places they
uſe the word *pun*.]
1. To beat; to grind with a peſtle.
His mouth and noſtrils pour'd a purple flood,
And pounded teeth came ruſhing with his blood. *Dryden.*
Would'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall renown
To be the mayor of ſome poor paltry town,
To pound falſe weights and ſcanty meaſures break. *Dryden.*
Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what he ſeeks,
With cruel blows he pounds her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*
Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow
Would cruſh, and pound to duſt the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their ſons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Opaque white powder of glaſs, ſeen through a microſcope,
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourleſs, as the whole ap-
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*
She deſcribes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick briſk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*
Liſed peſtles brandiſh'd in the air,
Loud ſtroaks with *pounding* ſpice the fabrick rend,
And aromatic clouds in ſpires aſcend. *Garth.*

2. To ſhut up; to impriſon, as in a pound.
We'll break our walls,
Rather than they ſhall pound us up. *Shakeſp.*
I order'd John to let out the good man's ſheep that were
pounded by night. *Speſtator, N^o 243.*

POUNDAGE. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]
1. A certain ſum deducted from a pound; a ſum paid by the
trader to the ſervant that pays the money, or to the perſon
who procures him customers.
In *poundage* and drawbacks I loſe half my rent. *Swift.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

POUNDER. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]
1. The name of a heavy large pear.
Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*
2. Any perſon or thing denominat'd from a certain number of
pounds: as, a ten pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten
pounds weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten pounds
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty
pounder or ten pounder, from the ſum it bears.
None of theſe forty or fifty pounders may be ſuffered to
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

POUPETON. *n. f.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPICKS. *n. f.* In cookery, a meſ of victuals made of veal
ſtakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

TO POUR. *v. a.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from the Welſh
pouru.]
1. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or
receptacle.
If they will not believe thoſe ſigns, take of the water of
the river, and pour it upon the dry land. *Exodus iv. 9.*
2. To ſprinkle

POW

He ſaid, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm
in the pot. *2 Kings iv. 41.*
He ſtretched out his hand to the cup, and *pour'd* of the
blood of the grape, he *pour'd* out at the foot of the altar
a ſweet ſmelling favour into the moſt high. *Ecclef. i. 15.*
A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke x. 34.*
Your fury then boil'd upward to a fume;
But ſince this meſſage came, you ſink and fettle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to ſend forth; to let out; to
ſend in a continued courſe.
Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakeſp.*
London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in beſt fort,
With the plebeians ſwarming. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
As thick as hail
Came poſt on poſt; and every one did bear
Thy praifes in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the ſoul; actu-
ated and heated with love, it *pours* itſelf forth in ſupplications
and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
If we had groats or ſixpences current by law, that wanted
one third of the ſilver by the ſtandard, who can imagine, that
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of ſuch money
upon us, to the great loſs of the kingdom. *Locke.*
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures ſwell the note. *Pope.*

TO POUR. *v. n.*
1. To ſteam; to flow.
2. To ruſh tumultuouſly.
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort. *Gay.*
All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female ſtay'd behind.
A ghafly band of giants,
Pouring down the mountains, crowd the ſhore. *Pope.*
A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POURER. *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

POUSSE. *n. f.* The old word for *peaſe*.
But who ſhall judge the wager won or loſt?
That ſhall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pouſſe* hitherward doth poſt. *Spencer.*

POUR. *n. f.*
1. A kind of fiſh; a cod-fiſh.
2. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-
cock and *pour*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO POUR. *v. n.* [*pourer*, Fr.]
1. To look fullen by thruſting out the lips.
Like a miſbehav'd and fullen wench,
Thou *pour'ſt* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakeſp.*
He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pour* upon the mornings, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
I would adviſe my gentle readers, as they conſult the good
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalſts, and *pouring*
at the government. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N^o 8.*
The nurſe remained *pouring*, nor would the touch a bit du-
ring the whole dinner. *Aribothnot and Pope.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent.
The ends of the wound muſt come over one another, with
a compreſs to preſs the lips equally down, which would other-
wiſe become crude, and *pour* out with great lips. *Wiſeman.*
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a hu-
man head, hooked noſe and *pouring* lips. *Dryden.*

POWDER. *n. f.* [*poudre*, Fr.]
1. Duſt; any body comminuted.
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and
ground it to powder. *Ex. xxxii. 20.*
2. Gunpowder.
The ſeditious being furniſhed with artillery, powder and ſhot,
battered Biſhopgate. *Hayward.*
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors
could ſignalize themſelves that way, before the invention of
powder and fortifications. *Addiſon.*
3. Sweet duſt for the hair.
When th' hair is ſweet through pride or luſt,
The powder doth forget the duſt.
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

TO POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to duſt; to comminute; to pound ſmall.
2. To ſprinkle